

# Wilmington Record.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1838.

No. 946.

## AMUSING STORY OF JUDGE CRANE.

A good many years ago, there lived in Dutchess county, New York, a gentleman by the name of Crane. He was very wealthy, and highly respected for his public and private virtues, especially for his charity to the poor; but he always dressed in a plain garb, and would hardly ever wear an overcoat, whatever the weather might be; and it was seldom that he rode when he went abroad, although he owned many good horses. On the establishment of the Supreme Court, he was appointed a judge of one of the circuits.

On the morning of the day in which the court was to begin, the Judge set out before day-break, and walking gently on through hail, rain, and snow, to the appointed place. On arriving at Poughkeepsie, cold and wet, he walked to a tavern, where he found the lady and servants were making large preparations for the entertainment of the judges, lawyers, and other gentlemen, whom they expected to attend the circuit court.

The Judge was determined to have some sport, and in a pleasant tone addressed the landlady. "I have no money and was obliged to come to court, and I have walked through this dreadful storm twenty miles. I am wet and cold, dry and hungry. I want something to eat before court begins." The landlady put herself into a majestic posture, and with a look of contempt, said to the judge, "You say you are wet and cold, dry and hungry; how can all that be?"

"No my dear madam," says the Judge, "I said that I was wet and cold, and if you had been out as long as I have been in the storm, I think you would likewise be wet and cold. I said that I wanted something to drink and eat."

"But you have no money, you say," retorted the landlady. "I told you the truth," says the Judge, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but, were I as rich as Croesus, I would be willing to work for something to eat and drink; and were I as poor as Job, in his utmost calamities, and had my health and strength as I now have, I could willingly go to work a little while, if I could only get a good bite of good victuals."

"Well, old daddy," says she, "how much do you want to drink?" "Half a gill of good brandy, madam," says he. "Very well," said she; "I will give you half a gill, and some cold victuals, if you will go into the back yard, and cut and split three armfuls of wood, and bring it into the kitchen, where the servants want to make a good fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats when they come; and after you get your victuals, I shall want you to go away."

The Judge drank brandy, went into the wood-yard, and soon cut and laid by the kitchen fire, the required quantity of wood. The landlady placed a cold luncheon before him, remarking, that there it was. "And it is almost as cold as myself," said he, "but not half so wet, for there is neither tea, coffee, nor chocolate to wet it."

"Beggars must not be choosers," said she. "I am not begging of you, madam, but have paid the full price demanded." "I told you," said she, "I would give you cold victuals, and there is cold boiled ham, cold pork and beef, and cold potatoes, and if you want any thing hot, there is mustard and pepper, and there is good bread, good butter and cheese, and all good enough, for such an old ragamuffin as you are."

"It is all very good," said he, pleasantly, "but, madam, be so good as to let me have some new milk, warm, right from the cow, to wet this good victuals." "The cows are not milked," said she. "Then let me have a bowl of cold milk," said he. "I would not send the servants in this storm to the spring house to skim it for you," said she.

"Dear madam," said he, with a pleasant smile, "I have a good wife at home, older than you are, who would go out in a worse storm than this, milk the cows and bring the milk to the poorest man on earth, at his request; or bring the milk from the spring house, cream and all, without skimming, to feed the most abject of the human race."

"You have a very good wife at home," says she. "Indeed I have," said he, "and she keeps my clothing clean and whole; and, notwithstanding you called me an old ragamuffin, I am not ashamed to appear abroad in the clothes I wear, in any good company." "Well, I must confess," says she, "that when you have your broad-brimmed hat off, you look middling well; but I wish you to look for we want the fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats and umbrellas by; and among the rest, we expect Judge Crane."

"Judge Crane," says he, "who is Judge Crane?" "The circuit Judge," says she; "one of the supreme judges, you old simpleton." "Well," says he, "I will bet a guinea that Judge Crane has not had, and will not have, a great coat on his back, or an umbrella over his head to day." "I care nothing for your bets," said she, "eat and be off, I tell you Judge Crane is to be here, and we have no room for you."

"I don't care," said he, "one rye straw more for Judge Crane than I do for myself, and it has got to be so late, that if he has to come at this time of the day, he would be more likely to go to the court-house, and stay until dinner time. I know something about the old colger, and some people say he is a rusty, fussy, crusty old fudge."

"Pretty talk, indeed!" said the landlady, "about the supreme judge. Now eat and be off." "I tell you," said he, "Judge Crane is not the supreme judge, and if he were, he is no more fit to be a judge than I am." "Well now, be off with yourself," said she.

"Don't be in so great a hurry," said he, mildly, "I wish to know who is landlord here, and to know where he is." "He is the high sheriff of the county, and won't be home till night; if he were here, you would not stay long." "Well, madam," said he, "give me a cup of cider to wet my victuals, if you won't give me milk." "Not a drop," says her ladyship.

The Judge, who had got pretty well warmed, and wished for his breakfast, now put on a stern countenance, and positively declared he would not leave the room and fire till he pleased. "But," added he, "if you will grant my request, I will eat and be off."

The cider was immediately brought, and the judge partook heartily of the collation before him. He then took his broad-brimmed hat, and quietly walked to the court house, where he found good fires and clean floors, and, during the court hours, he presided with dignity and propriety.

When the Judge withdrew, the landlady anxiously looked after him for some time, supposing him to be some poor man, summoned up to court as a witness, or some culprit, or some vagabond, who might give her further trouble, and expressed to her servants a desire that they would see that he did not disturb the gentlemen and the judges that might put up there.

"To this some of the girls answered, that, if he did come, they would return upon him some of the expressions which he used respecting Judge Crane." "Let me see," says one, "rusty, crusty—" "Yes, and fussy old fudge," says another.

When the court was adjourned, the day being stormy and cold, the judges and lawyers poured into the sheriff's tavern, where they were sure of good fires and good fare.

Judge Crane went to a store and purchased a valuable shawl and put it in his pocket on the inside of his coat; he then walked slowly to the tavern. While he was thus detained, the landlady entered the dining room, and earnestly inquired if Judge Crane had come; but the answer was, "Not yet, madam, and perhaps he may not come."

The landlady, who was anxious to pay the highest respect to the supreme judge, retired to the kitchen; not a little disappointed.

In the mean time, the Judge arrived, and being at proper times very civil, and at all times fond of cheering the minds of those present, he began to tell some lively anecdotes, which set the whole company into a roar of laughter.

At this instant, one of the waiting maids entered the room, to inform the gentlemen that they might sit down to dinner. She did her errand, and hastened back to her mistress with the tidings that "the old fussy fellow, with his broad-brimmed hat on, was right among the bare-headed gentlemen, talking as loud as he could, and all the judges and lawyers were laughing at him."

"Then go," says she, "and whisper to the old man, that I wish him to come into the kitchen." The errand was done, accordingly, and the judge, in a low tone of voice, said to the girl, "Tell your mistress, I have a little business to do with some of these lawyers, and when that is done, I'll be off in the course of two or three days."

The girl returned, and faithfully rehearsed the message, and added, that she believed the old fellow was drunk, or he would not have said, "as soon as my business is done, I'll be off in two or three days."

"Well, Betty," says the mistress, "go back and stand by the head of the table, and when the gentlemen begin to sit down, do you whisper to some one of them, that I wish a vacant place left at the head of the table for Judge Crane, and then do you hasten back and see that John has the cider and other things in good order."

Betty again repaired to her post, at the head of the table, and softly informed a gentleman of the request of her mistress. "Certainly," said the gentleman; and Betty hastened back to assist John. The gentlemen now sat down to an excellent repast, and after a short address to the Throne of Grace delivered by Judge Crane, the company carved and served round in the usual form.

But as the Judge was of a singular turn in almost every thing, and had taken a fancy, that, if a person eats light food, and that which is more solid, at the same meal, the filled food should be eaten first; he therefore filled his plate with some

pudding made of milk, rice, and eggs, and placing his left elbow on the table, and his head near the plate, began to eat according to his custom, which was very fast, although he was not a great eater.

Some of the gentlemen near the Judge, followed his example, as to partaking of the pudding before the meat. A large, deep vessel, which contained that article, was nearly emptied, when Mary approached with two additional tureens of gravy, according to the command of her mistress, and, as she set down the last near the Judge, he says to her, in an austere manner, "Girl, bring me a clean plate to eat some salad on."

The abrupt manner in which he addressed her, so disconcerted the poor girl, that she did not observe that any one excepting the Judge had partaken of the pudding; nor did she know what he meant by salad; but she observed that the large pudding pan was empty, and then hastened back with the utmost speed to her mistress, and addressed her thus:

"Oh, ma'am, that old fellow's there yet, and he is certainly crazy or drunk, for he is down at the table and has eaten more than a skippie of the rice pudding already, and he told me, as if he was lord of the manor, to bring him in a clean plate to eat salad on." "Bless me, where can we get salad this time of year? And the gentlemen have not done eating yet, I dare say. Oh, I'll clear him out," said the mistress, and she started for the dining-room.

The Judge was remarkable for not giving unnecessary trouble to anybody where he put up, and generally ate whatever was set before him, without making any remarks, and seldom made use of more than one plate at a meal; but at this time he observed near him a beautiful dish of raw white cabbage, cut up and put into vinegar, which the low Dutch at Poughkeepsie call *cold slaw*, and which he called salad; and he wished for a separate plate to prepare some of it to his own taste.

The carving and serving of the meat were not yet finished when he expected a clean plate, and when the landlady arrived at the door, and fixed her keen eyes sternly on the Judge, he turning his eye that way and observing her, mildly said, "Landlady, can I have a clean plate to eat some salad on?"

"A clean plate and salad!" retorted the landlady, indignantly, "I wish you would come into the kitchen until the gentlemen have dined; I had reserved that seat for Judge Crane."

The company were struck with astonishment, and fixed their eyes alternately on the landlady and on the Judge, and sat or stood in mute suspense; when the Judge replied, "You reserved this seat for Judge Crane, did you, landlady?" "Indeed I did," says she. "It was very kind," he then answered; "but if you will step to the door and see if he is coming, or send one of the servants to call for him, with your permission and the approbation of these gentlemen, with whom I have some business to do, I will occupy this seat till you have found the Judge."

"Find the Judge!" said she, with emphasis; "go look for him yourself, not send me nor my servants. I gave you your breakfast this morning for chopping a little wood, because you said you had no money; and I expected you would go away, and now you must come here to disturb these gentlemen at dinner."

Here the whole joke burst upon the minds of the persons present, who fell into a loud fit of laughter. After the tumult had a little subsided, the Judge mildly asked, "Did I chop wood to pay for my breakfast?" "Indeed you did," said she, "and said you had no money."

"I told you the whole truth," replied the Judge, "but I have a shawl here worth more than ten dollars, which I just now bought, and I will leave it with you in pawn, if you will only let me eat my dinner with these gentlemen." Here the gentlemen were biting their lips to keep from laughing.

"How did you buy a shawl worth more than ten dollars without money?" "I bought it on credit," says he. "And where did you find credit to that amount?" said she. "I brought it from home," said he. "That's a likely story, and something like your abuse of Judge Crane this morning," said she. "How could I abuse the Judge if he was not present?" asked he. "Why," replied she, "you called him rusty, fussy, fudge, and old colger, and said you did not care a rye straw more for him than you did for yourself."

Here the whole company were in an uproar of laughter again. But as soon as it had subsided a little, one of the gentlemen asked the landlady how she knew that the gentleman she was addressing was not Judge Crane? "He Judge Crane? he looks more like a snipe than a crane."

Here the loud laughter burst forth a third time. After a little pause, the Judge said, "I must confess I am not a bird of very fine feathers, but I am a crane, and a crane is often a very useful instrument; I was a very good one in your kitchen this morning."

Before she had time to reply, some gentlemen, with whom she was acquainted, assured the landlady that she was talking with the presiding Judge. Astonished and confounded, she attempted some excuse, and hastily asked his pardon for her rudeness.

The Judge had, by this time, unobserved, taken the shawl from his pocket, and with a subdued smile, advanced a few steps towards the landlady, saying, "It is not my province to pardon, but it is my business to judge; I therefore decree that you and I shall hereafter be friends; and I judge also that you will, without hesitation, receive this shawl as a present."

So saying, he gently laid it over her shoulders, adding, "Take it, madam, and do not attempt to return it, for it was purchased on purpose for a present for you." She hastily retired in confusion, hardly knowing what she did, but taking the shawl with her, of course bearing no malice toward the Judge.

And here were three parties who had each two good things. The landlady had a good shawl, and a good lesson to meditate upon, which was this,—be not too hasty in judging ill of a person from a rough outside: the gentlemen had a good dinner, and a good joke to talk over; and the Judge had good intentions in the joke, and ability to follow up the lesson given.

*A good Anecdote.*—A gentleman was invited into one of the towns of Massachusetts to lecture on temperance. Several days previous to the time appointed general information was given to all the inhabitants of the town, and it created considerable excitement. The friends of temperance were glad of it, but the rum sellers and drinkers were exasperated. At length the time for commencing the lecture came, and the house was well filled. Soon after the service commenced, the door opened, and in came one of the principal tavern keepers in the town, accompanied by a miserable and squalid looking individual, bristling with intoxication.

They marched up the aisle, and took their seats near the pulpit, direct in front of the lecturer. The speaker proceeded in his discourse, portrayed the awful consequences of intemperance, enlarged upon the iniquity of the traffic, and appealed to the audience to make every exertion to root out the monster from the land. He grew warm and animated, and pressed home the truth to the hearts and consciences of his hearers. During this time, the tavern keeper sat mute, but it could be seen by his countenance that he did not relish what was said. Not so his companion, for when the speaker said any thing that was cutting or severe, he would mutter out, "It's false," "that's a lie," "there's no truth in it," and such kindred expressions, till finally he fell asleep, and gave good evidence by his snoring that he was lost to all that was passing around him.

Very soon the inkeeper arose, and said that he wished to say a few words in reply to the gentleman. He had been an inhabitant of that town for many years; had endeavored to get an honest livelihood; had minded his own business; had never wronged his neighbor that he knew of; and he could not sit still and hear such vile and wicked slanders, without endeavoring to counteract them. If such doctrines as had been propagated by the speaker should become universal, there would be an end to all society; he hoped and trusted that the good sense of his townsmen would not permit them to be led astray by the delusions of temperance people. The temperance reform was all a humbug—it was priestcraft, and all signers to the pledge were hypocrites. He said he would close what he had to say by asking one question of the lecturer. Says he, "Mr. —, if the teetotal plan succeeds, what are we going to do with our apples, our rye, our oats, and our barley? Yes, I say, what are we going to do with our barley, our oats, our rye, and our apples? Yes, Mr. Speaker, that's the question to be settled, what are we going to do with our oats, our barley, our apples, and our rye?" He became highly excited, and after repeating the question several times, with more earnestness than before, he at the top of his voice (and giving his hat, which he held in his hand, a twirl through the air, hit his sleeping companion across the face) reiterated the question for the twentieth time, "What, say I, are we going to do with our apples, our rye, our barley, and our oats?" and sat down. The old fellow who had been asleep awoke from the blow he received, and, thinking it came from the lecturer, grumbled out, "Why, fat your hogs with them, you old fool!" The audience were convulsed with laughter, and the tavern keeper rushed from the house, chagrined and mortified.

*Paulkett Gazette.*

## AFFECTING STORY OF MATERNAL LOVE.

In the village of Carreggi, whether it was that due precaution had not been taken or that the disease was of a particularly malignant nature, one after another, first the young and then the old, of a whole family dropped off. A woman who lived on the opposite side of the way, the wife

of a laborer, and mother of two little boys, felt herself attacked by fever in the night; in the morning it greatly increased, and in the evening the fatal tumor appeared. This was during the absence of her husband, who went to work at a distance, and only returned on Saturday night, bringing home the scanty means of subsistence for the family for the week. Terrified by the example of the neighboring family, moved by the fondest love for her children, and determined not to communicate the disease to them, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home, and going elsewhere to die. Locking them into a room, and sacrificing to their safety even the last and sole comfort of a parting embrace, off she ran, down stairs, carrying with her the sheets and coverlet, that she might leave no means of contagion. She then shut the door with a sigh, and went away; but the biggest, hearing the door shut, went to the window, and seeing her running in that manner, cried out, "Good bye, mother," in a voice so tender that she involuntarily stopped.

"Good bye, mother," repeated the youngest child, stretching his little hand out of the window; and thus was the poor afflicted mother compelled for a time to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearnings which called her back, and the pity and solicitude which urged her on. At length the latter conquered, and amid the flood of tears and the farewells of her children, who knew not the fatal cause and import of these tears, she reached the house of those who were to bury her. She recommended her husband and children to them, and in two days she was no more!

Surely nothing can equal the heart of a mother. How pathetic the expression of a poor woman on hearing her parish priest relate the story of Abraham's offering his son Isaac as a sacrifice. "Ah! God would certainly never have required such a sacrifice of a mother!"

*A fortunate Mistake.*—The accidental circumstances which frequently bring medical men into extensive practice, or that notoriety which may lead to it, is truly curious. It is well known that a most eminent English practitioner owed all his success to his having been in a state of intoxication. Disappointed on his first arrival in London, he sought comfort in a neighboring tavern, whence the servant of his lodging went to fetch him one evening, after a heavy potation, to see a certain connex. The high sounding title of this unexpected patient tended not a little to increase his excitement. He followed the liveried footman as well as he could, and was ushered in silence into a noble mansion, where her ladyship's woman waited to conduct him most directly to her mistress's room; her agitation most probably preventing her from perceiving the doctor's state. He was led into a splendid bed-chamber, and went through the routine practice of pulse feeling, &c. and proceeded to the table to write a prescription, which in all probability would have been mechanically correct; but here his powers failed him. In vain he strove to trace the salutary characters, until wearied in his attempt, he threw down the pen, and exclaimed, "Drunk by G—!" made the best of his way out of the house—two days after he was not a little surprised by receiving a letter from the lady and a check for £100, and the promise of her family and friends' patronage, if he would observe the strictest secrecy on the state he found her in. The fact was, that the countess had been indulging in brandy and laudanum, which her Abigail had procured for her, and was in the condition which the doctor so frankly applied to himself.

*Self made Men.*—You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents, or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self-made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal; it pervades our courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this state or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon, will elude from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find, in your instance, I shall have been mistaken.

Clement Falconer.

From the Standard.

## STATE AFFAIRS—No. 15.

Mr. LORING:—The Wilmington and Roanoke rail road being finished, the Raleigh and Gaston road being also completed, and the road from Fayetteville to the Yadin being added to them, (all which may be accomplished before the meeting of our Assembly in 1840, unless there is a great lack of spirit in our Assembly of 1838,) we shall then have in operation 315 miles of rail way in North Carolina! The Wilmington road about 160 miles. The Raleigh road about 85 miles. The Fayetteville or Western road about 70 miles!

These will suffice to show in a short time whether it is wise to go on further. The friends of improvement believe that the result will be favorable; but why not let the experiment work a few years and allow the people to see for themselves whether it be so or not. It will be dangerous to advance further in the construction of rail roads before we stop to learn by experience their value and their effects upon the public prosperity. But I do not suppose that these roads are to complete our system. Nor would I maintain that position. I do not wish to chill the spirit of enterprise and improvement in our state, by expressing any doubts of the success of these roads or any of them. Not at all. Yet I say that prudence dictates the policy of pausing long enough to obtain the benefits of experience. A wise caution against the creation of a large state-debt, requires that our state shall not launch out upon every conjecture into an extravagant and too hasty extension of the rail road policy.

Don't tell me that the policy has been tested elsewhere, and that it is timidly or a want of patriotic zeal to halt a moment.

Without debating the point whether this policy has in fact been fully tested, I am content to answer that North Carolina has not yet tested it—our people have not yet had a chance to see and to feel its benefits. Why not wait awhile and let them do so? There need be no fear of their determination. If the fruits of the system are good, they will not reject it. If we are destined to meet with disappointment we shall be comforted in the recollection that our plans were cautious and prudent. Besides it is too common a fault to overdo every thing, and we certainly look the gifts of heaven which we might successfully improve. For example, there is danger that under the mania for rail roads we shall overlook our rivers and other useful modes and channels of trade and interest. Why not try one and yet not neglect the others?

A rail road cannot be built to every man's farm, and there are some lines of Turnpike indispensable to our system of improvement, cheaper and better for some sections than rail roads are—and a part of one of our rivers (if no other) which the state ought to notice, and if possible improve.

1st. As to the river Neuse. In the time of a past rage for navigation all our rivers were given away to corporations—why shall they not be taken back again from those companies which have ceased to exercise their powers, except to intimidate the owners of fish-traps and bridges? Especially why not direct the old Neuse navigation company of its nominal existence? They never attempted much, and they never performed any thing on that stream towards improving its navigation. Not even have they furnished us with any satisfactory survey of it! Owing to this total neglect of their obligations we have no information that is as accurate as it ought to be. Such information is particularly desirable as to certain parts of the river. But we are not without some general knowledge of important facts on this subject. Any way we know this—that from Wayneborough to Newbern, boat navigation is practicable on Neuse river half the year, particularly in the winter season. The opinion is general among intelligent men of that section of the state, that by judicious means a navigation for small steam boats is attainable over that section of the river. Why not have it surveyed and examined? Why not make an appropriation to be expended in clearing out and otherwise improving this river, if upon such examination it is certain to do good? I know there are prejudices against river improvements, but they proceed from previous vain attempts to do every thing at once, and deceptions about the expense, which were practised at one time to gain over a majority of votes. That prejudice has been fostered by other causes which cannot be stated without launching forth into a sea of politics—country politics—party politics—and all sorts of political But what is a public man worth if he will not venture upon the cause of the public good, because it may chance to rouse up some old excitement? What is a man's profession of republicanism worth, if he has no confidence in the people's capacity to see their best good, although at a former time it may have been hidden by a cloud of prejudice? How is he qualified to serve the republic who withholds his advocacy of truth for fear it might create some danger to his popularity? To one who really labors for the interest of

the republic, the path of right will be the path of duty.

I do not affirm that it is certain there will be any great results attained by directing attention to Neuse river. It is, however, worthy of investigation. That river is capable of being made a useful channel of trade. It will cost very little to demonstrate that it is or is not worthy of the attempt. And one thing is certain, that there is not a stream of like size and importance in any of the states of the Union, which is not flowing with trade and covered with steam boats during the season for carrying to market the products of their farms and work shops.

There is one other consideration connected with this topic that addresses itself mainly to the justice of North Carolina. Since the Constitution was formed in 1776, even when the log rolling system prevailed to an enormous extent, the patronage of the state never reached Neuse river. True a small subscription was made in the Neuse river navigation company, but that concern, somehow, fell into the hands of Mr. De Lacy, and the subscription was not paid, (wisely enough I admit.)

A high section and a large extent of country is here watered by a noble stream that is susceptible of improvement, and it may be done (I have no doubt) at a comparatively small expense, and still herefore nothing has been done. No wonder that public spirit languishes and enterprise is dead among a large portion of that people! No demand is made for millions—no splendid project is proposed to tempt ambition's pursuit of it; but a respectable portion of real North Carolina farmers are in a condition where no easy access to market is afforded, and where it is not difficult to provide the means of transportation down the river to Newbern or up the river to Waynesborough, and it would seem to be just, politic, and necessary to examine whether they shall be aided. They have not solicited it—they have not petitioned for it—but as it is the general interest to bring this important section into our state system at an early day, so the duty of every citizen corresponds with his right to urge it upon the Assembly. Let there be an investigation, and if that investigation shows that the work is practicable by a reasonable expenditure, it is clear that it ought to be undertaken by the state. Let us have no more surrenders by North Carolina of her rivers to private corporations, no more transfers of the great natural high ways of trade to associated companies of individuals.

These suggestions are thrown out with unaffected diffidence. The means of attaining particular intelligence are not accessible, but from that general knowledge which can be got, the subject appears worthy of peculiar notice. It will no doubt receive it at the hands of those who represent that section, and their better acquaintance with facts will confirm the truth of these impressions, or correct the error that this essay might otherwise be the means of disseminating.

And why may we not also construct a Turnpike from Raleigh to the Mountains—and keeping near the middle of the state, direct it to pass through or near to all the county towns of the counties in its route? This might be carried as far east as Waynesborough, where it would meet the steamboat navigation of Neuse river, and connect with the Wilmington road at the same point. By the time it reached Salisbury we should see the enterprise of our counties and our citizens joined to build lateral roads from proper points to intersect the Fayetteville and Yadkin road on the south side of our state, and thereby contribute to the importance of that road. These lateral roads would be so many ribs in the system, and after a few years they might be extended by individuals and counties to the Roanoke river on the north side of the state, giving and receiving benefit from the main central road—the back bone as it were of a system. All this cannot be done at once. These works must be spoken into existence, but if the system is a good one—if it is prepared to offer a better, what is there to prevent our adopting it? It will be found that the details are made to correspond with the primary duty of our state already insisted upon, and that they do not conflict with the policy and plans already adopted, and that an eye is constantly kept to economy.

A Turnpike road can be made in North Carolina for an average cost of 1200 per mile. It is the opinion of men better informed than I am that this estimate is too large, but let it be otherwise. Then it will cost the state 60,000 dollars to make the road from Raleigh to Waynesborough. That will connect the Raleigh and Gaston Road and the seat of government with the Wilmington road. At the same rate of expense the road from Raleigh to Salisbury will cost about 155,000 dollars. So the aggregate cost of a turnpike from Salisbury to Neuse river at Waynesborough, will be 221,000 dollars—and it can be extended to the mountains at the same or a lesser rate of cost. Put the cost higher; allow that it will cost 2,150 dollars per mile; still the aggregate expense will be under 400,000 dollars. This might be collected on the road at a rate sufficient to pay the interest and keep up the repairs; and whilst the public prosperity would be greatly promoted, the interest of every individual planter within 20 miles of the Turnpike would be enhanced. Indeed after it reached 50 miles above Raleigh, the benefit to the producing classes would be equal to 10 per cent, and the price of their yearly products. For the lesser farm, it would make markets at their country towns, and open a field for mechanical labor at all the villages in its route.

It has been suggested that as soon as the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road is completed it might be expedient to run a turnpike across the state into the county of Wilkes, &c. How that may be we cannot so well determine at this time. It would be wiser to test the respective merits of rail roads and turnpikes, and adopt whichever our experience shows is the better plan for pushing the state improvement into the country west and north of the Yadkin and of Salisbury. Before we have had the advantage of that experience it is unwise to choose between them. One or the other will unquestionably be done!

In stating the reasons for going on with our system of improvements adopted in 1836, I have proved the wisdom of those laws which were passed by the General Assembly of that year, as I promised to do, and so my pledge to the public is redeemed. I do not now pursue inquiry into the laws passed for draining our swamp lands, as I have no doubt a report will be laid before the Assembly on that subject more satisfactory than any thing I can say. If we shall be disappointed in that, I will not forget that the people have a right to know in a form they all understand, the progress made in this branch of their affairs. The last report of Mr. Shaw is a very good one. I had intended to condense it into a plain essay, free of all technicalities, but we may hope it will be done by the board in their report. True Mr. Shaw's report is less technical than common, and there are many things to be learned from it by the plainest mind—but it would be better to lay before the public a paper that every body will understand, and it is the duty of the Literary Board to do it. If they think otherwise, I will hereafter make the attempt myself.

The ability of the state to proceed upon the system proposed in these essays is unquestionable. The state of her finances is before the people, and the Assembly must soon have the subject before them. They can do something for the cause of state improvements if they choose, and should it at any time in the progress of affairs be necessary, I will exhibit to the people in more detail, the perfect ability of the state to do even more than has been herein proposed.

In conclusion, allow me to invite an inspection of the map of North Carolina. Trace on it the line of the Wilmington road to Roanoke—mark down the line of the Raleigh and Gaston road—then mark down the rail way from Fayetteville to the Yadkin—then follow the track of a turnpike from Waynesborough to Raleigh and thence on to Salisbury, and pursue the river Neuse to Newbern, and see if there be any other practicable system by which so much can be done with the same means—whether in fact there is any other plan that is superior to this one for improving North Carolina. By extending this system hereafter by cross roads (turnpikes) from the main turnpike to the Fayetteville rail way, and proceeding further and further west, the work may be carried on surely, economically, and without burthening the people. And let the friends of internal improvement constantly bear in mind, that public opinion will not uphold splendid schemes, and an extravagant outlay upon public credit—but it will approve a cautious and systematic plan of internal improvement. It will not and it ought not to endure the introduction into our councils of "log rolling" appropriations for separate and scattered works, nor the application of state money to construct works for the aggrandizement of other states.

MENTOR.

P.S.—This is my concluding essay for the present. I say for the present, hoping that the Assembly of 1839 may do something for me to defend. I will persevere in the task of keeping the minds of our people to state affairs. If nothing or worse than nothing is done, your readers will find me hereafter as ready to censure as they have seen me heretofore diligent in defending. There are other topics connected with our state policy on which I wished to throw out some suggestions, but the Assembly will be in session before this essay can be published in its form (as I send three of them together) and I must not incur the censure of interfering with their deliberations. Only one therefore will I now refer to: The rail road charters were granted before the state became a proprietor of stock in any of them, and the companies are in every case permitted to borrow money. Is it prudent or proper to suffer any company to exercise such a power after the state has become a partner? It seems to me a dangerous privilege unless it can be limited by very narrow boundaries.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.

MENTOR.

the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road is completed it might be expedient to run a turnpike across the state into the county of Wilkes, &c. How that may be we cannot so well determine at this time. It would be wiser to test the respective merits of rail roads and turnpikes, and adopt whichever our experience shows is the better plan for pushing the state improvement into the country west and north of the Yadkin and of Salisbury. Before we have had the advantage of that experience it is unwise to choose between them. One or the other will unquestionably be done!

In stating the reasons for going on with our system of improvements adopted in 1836, I have proved the wisdom of those laws which were passed by the General Assembly of that year, as I promised to do, and so my pledge to the public is redeemed. I do not now pursue inquiry into the laws passed for draining our swamp lands, as I have no doubt a report will be laid before the Assembly on that subject more satisfactory than any thing I can say. If we shall be disappointed in that, I will not forget that the people have a right to know in a form they all understand, the progress made in this branch of their affairs. The last report of Mr. Shaw is a very good one. I had intended to condense it into a plain essay, free of all technicalities, but we may hope it will be done by the board in their report. True Mr. Shaw's report is less technical than common, and there are many things to be learned from it by the plainest mind—but it would be better to lay before the public a paper that every body will understand, and it is the duty of the Literary Board to do it. If they think otherwise, I will hereafter make the attempt myself.

The ability of the state to proceed upon the system proposed in these essays is unquestionable. The state of her finances is before the people, and the Assembly must soon have the subject before them. They can do something for the cause of state improvements if they choose, and should it at any time in the progress of affairs be necessary, I will exhibit to the people in more detail, the perfect ability of the state to do even more than has been herein proposed.

In conclusion, allow me to invite an inspection of the map of North Carolina. Trace on it the line of the Wilmington road to Roanoke—mark down the line of the Raleigh and Gaston road—then mark down the rail way from Fayetteville to the Yadkin—then follow the track of a turnpike from Waynesborough to Raleigh and thence on to Salisbury, and pursue the river Neuse to Newbern, and see if there be any other practicable system by which so much can be done with the same means—whether in fact there is any other plan that is superior to this one for improving North Carolina. By extending this system hereafter by cross roads (turnpikes) from the main turnpike to the Fayetteville rail way, and proceeding further and further west, the work may be carried on surely, economically, and without burthening the people. And let the friends of internal improvement constantly bear in mind, that public opinion will not uphold splendid schemes, and an extravagant outlay upon public credit—but it will approve a cautious and systematic plan of internal improvement. It will not and it ought not to endure the introduction into our councils of "log rolling" appropriations for separate and scattered works, nor the application of state money to construct works for the aggrandizement of other states.

MENTOR.

P.S.—This is my concluding essay for the present. I say for the present, hoping that the Assembly of 1839 may do something for me to defend. I will persevere in the task of keeping the minds of our people to state affairs. If nothing or worse than nothing is done, your readers will find me hereafter as ready to censure as they have seen me heretofore diligent in defending. There are other topics connected with our state policy on which I wished to throw out some suggestions, but the Assembly will be in session before this essay can be published in its form (as I send three of them together) and I must not incur the censure of interfering with their deliberations. Only one therefore will I now refer to: The rail road charters were granted before the state became a proprietor of stock in any of them, and the companies are in every case permitted to borrow money. Is it prudent or proper to suffer any company to exercise such a power after the state has become a partner? It seems to me a dangerous privilege unless it can be limited by very narrow boundaries.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.

MENTOR.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

A NATIONAL BANK AND THE OLD REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We have before us a volume of the National Register, published at Washington City in 1816, by Joel K. Mead, a republican, which contains a complete list of the names of the members of Congress that year, designating the political character of each member; by which it appears that there were in the Senate 25 Republicans and 11 Federalists, and in the House of Representatives 117 Republicans and 65 Federalists. It would seem to our humble capacity, that if the Bank charter had been a federal measure, there were certainly republicans enough in both Houses, backed as they were by a republican President, to have defeated it! Let that pass. The bill originated in the House, and we shall therefore give the vote upon its passage there first, giving the vote by states, to show from what quarter of the Union each member hailed; the Republicans in Roman letters and

the Federalists in Italics. On the final passage of the bill, the Yeas were 80 and the Nays 71—31 members absent.

The yeas were as follows:

From New Hampshire—Mr. Atherton; 1 Federalist.  
Vermont—Mr. Jewett; 1 Fed.  
Massachusetts—Messrs. Bradbury, Nelson, Brown, Hulbert, Wheaton, Conner, and Parris; 5 Feds. 2 Republicans.  
Rhode Island—Mr. Mason; 1 Fed.  
Connecticut—Messrs. Champion and Mosely; 2 Feds.

New York—Messrs. Adgate, Betts, Comstock, Crochoun, Irving, Willoughby, Taylor, Throop, Townsend, Wendover, Watkins, Yates, Grosvonts; 12 Reps. 1 Fed.

New Jersey—Messrs. Condit, Southard and Ward; 3 Reps.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Griffin, Ingaham, Macley, Piper, Ross, T. Wilson, W. Wilson; 7 Reps.

Maryland—Messrs. Bars, Pinekey, Wright, Smith; 1 Fed. 3 Reps.

Virginia—Messrs. Gholson, Hawes, Hungerford, Jackson, Kerr, McCoy, Smith, Tucker; 8 Reps.

North Carolina—Messrs. Clark, Edwards, Forney, King, Love, Murfree, Pickens, Williams and Yancey; 9 Reps.

South Carolina—JOHN C. CALHOUN, John J. Campbell, Benj. Huger, WILLIAM LOWMEYER, Henry Middleton, Thos. Moore, John Taylor, and William Woodward; 8 Reps.

Georgia—Alfred Cuthbert, John Forsyth, Wilson Lumpkin, Thomas Telfair, and Richard H. Wilde; 5 Reps.

Kentucky—Messrs. Clark, McKee, Sharpe, and Taul; 4 Reps.

Tennessee—Messrs. Cannon, Henderson, and Thomas; 3 Reps.

Ohio—Messrs. Alexander, Clendenen, and Creighton; 3 Reps.

Louisiana—Mr. Robinson; 1 Rep.

Thus it will be seen that of those who voted in favor of the Bank, 68 were Republicans and but 12 Federalists! A very federal measure truly!!!

Having shown who supported the bank and what were their political characters, we now proceed to show who were its opponents. The nays were as follows:

From New Hampshire—Messrs. Cilley, Hale, Foss, Daniel Webster and Wilcox; 5 Federalists.

Vermont—Messrs. Langdon, Lyon, Marsh, and Noyes; 4 Feds.

Massachusetts—Messrs. Pickering, Reed, Ruggles, Stearns, Strong, Taggart, and Ward; 7 Feds.

Rhode Island—Mr. Ross; 1 Fed.

Connecticut—Messrs. Davenport, Law, Pitkin, Sturges, and Talmadge; 5 Feds.

New York—Messrs. Birdsall, Cady, Gold, Kent, Lovett, Root, Savage, and Ward; 4 Reps. and 4 Feds.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Burnside, Crawford, Darlington, Halm, Hopkinson, Lyle, Minor, John Sergeant, Smith, Wallace and Whitesides; 7 Reps. and 4 Feds.

Delaware—Messrs. Clayton and Cooper; 2 Feds.

Maryland—Messrs. Goldsborough, Hanson, and Herbert; 3 Feds.

New Jersey—Messrs. Baker and Bennett; 2 Reps.

Virginia—Messrs. Barbour, Bassett, Breckenridge, Clopton, Burwell, Goodwin, Johnson, Lewis, Newton, Randolph, and Sheffy; 7 Reps. and 4 Feds.

North Carolina—Messrs. Culpepper, Stanford, and Gaston; 3 Feds.

South Carolina—W. M'aryant; 1 Rep.

Georgia—Bolling Hall; 1 Rep.

Kentucky—Messrs. Desha, Hardin, McLean, and Ormsby; 4 Reps.

Ohio—Messrs. Caldwell, and McLean; 2 Reps.

Tennessee—Mr. Blount; 1 rep.

Thus it will be seen that against the bill were 42 Federalists, and 29 Republicans.

Thus too it will be seen that the United States Bank, the "Monster," was established by the Republican party, in opposition to the Federal party, and that either republican Georgia, or republican Virginia, or that most consistent, unvarying, unchangeable and republican State of South Carolina, could have defeated that "unconstitutional, inexpedient and highly dangerous" institution by merely voting against it!!

We proceed to show the acting of the Senate upon the same question, designating the Federalists by giving their names in Italics. The yeas were 22, and nays 12, on the final passage of the bill.

Yeas—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Fremont, Harper, Horey, Howell, Hunter, Lacombe, Mason of Va., Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Williams; 18 Republicans, and 4 Federalists.

Nays—Messrs. Dana, Gillard, Goldsborough, Gore, Rufus King, Macon, Mason of N. H., Ruggles, Sanford, Titchener, Wells, Wilson; 6 Federalists, and 6 Republicans.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

We received a few days ago a flaming extra from the office of the Raleigh Standard, in which an attempt is made to prove a union of the Whigs and Abolitionists in New York, founded upon a publication since denounced as a forgery by Lewis Tappan, the great leader of the Abolitionists. This miserable guilt trap of the Standard will catch no flies; for it is evident that all the candidates of both the parties in the late election are opposed to slavery. They so distinctly avowed to themselves before the election. So that if the Whigs of New York are liable to the charge of uniting with the Abolitionists, the Loco Focos, (as they call themselves) of that state are in the same predicament.

It appears from the northern Whig papers, that Mr. Bradish, the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, went farther than the others in his anti-slavery views. And what was the consequence. Why, in one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in any country, he was beaten in the city of New York, though all the other Whigs were elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 1500. We call upon the Standard to state this fact, so highly honorable to the Whigs of New York;—that after they discovered that a candidate, selected without the slightest reference to that question, was in favor of abolition, 1500 of them dropped him from their ticket, though they knew that on their success in that election depended the prosperity of the whole Union.

Can the Standard show any such noble conduct on the part of its friends in any of the Northern States? No. Has the Standard yet informed its readers that Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, before his election, uttered the most diabolical and incendiary denunciations against the whole system of slavery, as well as against the slave States, and slave holders? No. We call upon the Standard, in common fairness, to publish the extract from Mr. Duncan's letter, and then to reconcile its rejoicings at his re-election, with its present attempt to identify the Whigs with the Abolitionists. For our own part, we hope and believe that Mr. Bradish has been defeated. Can the Standard say it would have rejoiced at the defeat of Mr. Duncan?

Let not the people of the South be humbugged on this subject. We believe that, with the exception of the large cities, and the more intelligent people of other portions, almost the entire population of the non-slaveholding states is opposed to Slavery, and only need a little excitement to become Abolitionists. We think it the policy of all parties to avoid excitement on the subject, from which nothing but evil can arise. The South has, by its violence, had more to do with the conversion of mere anti-slavery men into fanatical Abolitionists, than all other causes combined.

All our readers have heard of the celebrated speech of Mr. Duncan, the champion of the Administration party in the House of Representatives, and how extensively it was circulated throughout the country. Mr. Duncan has been re-elected in Ohio, and his re-election has been announced with great joy by the Van Buren papers. That our readers may see with what justice these papers accuse the Whigs of courting the support of the Abolitionists, we give the following extract from a letter written by this Mr. Duncan, on the eve of the late election in Ohio, and circulated among the Abolitionists of his district.

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education, the circumstances that have surrounded me through life, together with the principles of what I believe to constitute the natural and political rights of man—all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exist on the face of the earth. Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies, than all other human evils put together. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or intrinsically so of the darkest and most damning character, but in all its bearings and efforts calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and political institutions of our country. It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present position as in its present operations, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murders and death."

Election Anecdote.—In the olden time when party nominations were not in vogue, candidates for office came forward and offered themselves independently—went to the hustings ready to make known their views, and answer all questions which their constituency might put in them. Scenes of unusual merriment used to take place, and instead of curses loud and deep, we would hear nought but the merry hum and good humored laugh. The editor of the Philadelphia Ledger says, we remember an anecdote which at the time, was a source of infinite amusement to a large meeting. The Penitentiary system has been an object of dislike to a portion of our population, and consequently every candidate was certain of having a question propounded to him having reference to it. On a certain occasion, Mr. —, who was very desirous of obtaining the support of both those for and against the penitentiary, was making an address to his fellow citizens; he was just about concluding, when one of the "sovereigns" in the crowd sang out, "What do you think of the Penitentiary?" Some what disconcerted, being in hopes that the question would have passed from him, he rose and replied—"Fellow citizens, you want to know what I think of the Penitentiary? Why, fellow citizens, I think—I think—I think it is a den of thieves." He sat down, and the answer, the truth of which no one could deny, was received with a peal of merriment, which assured the respondent of the good opinion of the meeting. *Proc. Cour.*

William Stewart, indicted in the Baltimore City Court for the murder of his father, was convicted of murder in the second degree. His counsel moved for a new trial, on the allegation that the verdict was illegal in consequence of having been the result of a compromise on the part of the jury, seven of whom were for finding Stewart guilty, and six for acquitting.

It appears from the northern Whig papers, that Mr. Bradish, the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, went farther than the others in his anti-slavery views. And what was the consequence. Why, in one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in any country, he was beaten in the city of New York, though all the other Whigs were elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 1500. We call upon the Standard to state this fact, so highly honorable to the Whigs of New York;—that after they discovered that a candidate, selected without the slightest reference to that question, was in favor of abolition, 1500 of them dropped him from their ticket, though they knew that on their success in that election depended the prosperity of the whole Union.

Can the Standard show any such noble conduct on the part of its friends in any of the Northern States? No. Has the Standard yet informed its readers that Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, before his election, uttered the most diabolical and incendiary denunciations against the whole system of slavery, as well as against the slave States, and slave holders? No. We call upon the Standard, in common fairness, to publish the extract from Mr. Duncan's letter, and then to reconcile its rejoicings at his re-election, with its present attempt to identify the Whigs with the Abolitionists. For our own part, we hope and believe that Mr. Bradish has been defeated. Can the Standard say it would have rejoiced at the defeat of Mr. Duncan?

quitting. The motion was overruled by the Court, upon the ground that the accused having been tried for his life, and adjudged guilty, in a degree, which, while it imposed a punishment upon him, spared his life, the granting of a new trial on the part of the Court would be to violate that maxim of law which declared that the life of an individual should not be jeopardized twice for the same offence. The case, if tried again, must be tried upon the same charge—that of murder in the first degree, and thus his life would be twice put in jeopardy upon the same charge. The Court were not in the habit of interfering with the decisions of Juries in criminal cases, and they certainly, entertaining the opinions they did, could not consent to do so, when that decision was in favor of life.

At a late fire in Cincinnati, Mrs. M. Comas, a widow lady, lost her dwelling house and all its contents; and one of her children, an interesting son of eight years of age, perished in the flames. A late number of the Cincinnati Whig informs us that the citizens have raised, in money and goods, upwards of \$1200, and purchased and stocked a snug little house, which has been presented to the sufferer.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—We noticed, a few days since, that a vessel bound to Quebec had been lost off the mouth of the Chaleur, and that it was feared many lives were lost. The mail of this day brings the particulars of this sad disaster. The vessel was the Colborne, from London, with a cargo estimated at the value of \$300,000. Forty passengers are said to have perished. There was \$7,000 in specie, which it was expected would be saved. *N. York Com. Adm.*

The Duties of Grand Juries.—His Honor Judge Todd, in his late charge to the Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia, after commenting with proper severity upon gaming, election betting, horse racing, and the other fashionable vices of the day, continues:

"Much, gentlemen, depends upon the Grand Jury of our country. If they do their duty faithfully, diligently and fearlessly, without distinction of persons or crimes, a new state of things will quickly arise. On the contrary, if they overlook and wink at the violation of law, our case is hopeless. Another part of your duty, as public censors, will be from time to time to notice, and call public attention to evils not adequately punished by existing laws. Our legislature will shortly assemble, and I have no doubt that a presentment from a Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia would be respectfully attended to. You will pardon me, gentlemen, for calling your attention to the foregoing topics. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty—and liberty can never long exist or be a blessing where laws are violated and the violators go unpunished."

Flax.—There is a specimen of flax, now exhibiting at the Masonic Hall, prepared in such a manner that it may be spun like cotton. It is of short staple, and may be manufactured in precisely the same manner, and by the same machinery as cotton; and the linen can probably be afforded quite as cheaply as cotton goods. *Poulton.*

Capital Conviction.—At the last term of the Circuit Court of Pope county, Arkansas, a man named William Brown was tried on an indictment, charging him with the murder of his wife, Mary M. Brown, on the 14th June last. The principal witness against the prisoner was his daughter, a girl of about 14 years old, whose testimony was however so conclusive that the jury were out but a few minutes ere they returned, with a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was pronounced upon the convict, in accordance with which he was hung on the 19th of October.

[We believe that the criminal in this case was originally from this State, and married the daughter of a highly respectable gentleman in Cabarrus county, who was the victim of his diabolical.]

Blood-shed at Last.—We understand that a party of four regulars were conducting twelve Indians from North Carolina when about dark on Friday last, the Indians made a concerted attack upon their guard—killed and scalped two of the regulars, and wounded a third dangerously, and then made their escape. Gen. Scott has turned the regulars, not yet left for the West, upon these mountain Indians, supposed to be several hundred in number, and has also called for a company of volunteers for the same service. A part of this force has already marched to the mountains, and the remainder will set off as soon as possible. Gen. Scott has determined on a summary course with these straggling refugees. We think, however, it will be difficult to find them. *Athens Courier.*

MORMON TROUBLES.

An arrival at St. Louis from above, confirms the reports which were previously current, of the burning of Davies' Court House, Post Office, and a store by the Mormons. It is stated that the Governor had ordered out 4,000 militia; and that volunteer companies were rapidly being organized to march to the scene of action. The Mormons are said to be receiving daily accessions to their numbers by emigrants from Canada.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Missouriian of the 27th ult. printed at Fayette, gives the following additional particulars. A company was to be

organized in Fayette on the morning of the 27th.

Snowden's, Oct. 25, 1838

Colonel Jones: Sir,—News has just reached us that the Mormons have attacked and cut to pieces Captain Bogard's company of 50 men, except 3 or 4 who have escaped. They say the Mormon force is 300 or 400. Richmond is threatened to night. If you can spare, I wish you to detail two or three companies of troops, and repair to Richmond with all speed.

Yours in haste,  
GEO. WOODWARD,  
Aid to General Parks.

The St. Louis Republican of the 1st instant, after publishing the foregoing accounts, adds—"We have conversed with a gentleman who says that he had held a conversation, in person, with Jo Smith, a few days ago, and that Smith stated that his people were prepared to die in the defence of what they thought to be their rights; that although the Governor might raise and send against them the power of the State, yet he, and all the men he could bring, would not drive them from their present homes."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Battle at Odelltown.—It being known at Odelltown that an attack was to be made on that place on Tuesday night, the militia were ordered under arms; and having received information that a party of the rebels were approaching, they went out under cover of a dark night and fell in with them a short distance from the town—a battle ensued, which resulted in the death of eight of the insurgents, and the capture of a piece of artillery and two hundred stand of arms. It was not the intention, we are informed, of the militia to be troubled with prisoners at this juncture.

A sloop laden with munitions of war—among which was a large number of muskets—has been seized on Lake Champlain, by Mr. Crooks, one of the officers of the customs.

It was the prevailing opinion at Montreal that tranquillity would soon be restored. The administrator was making use of every means at his disposal to check the spirit of insurrection that had manifested itself.

The object of the rebels appeared to be to make hostages, for which purpose they were making prisoners of women and children—preferring in all cases the ladies of respectable families.

It is the determination of Sir John Colborne to destroy every town in which the rebels may take shelter, or in which it may appear they are gathered in any considerable number.

Eleven persons were brought into Montreal on Monday afternoon. Strong picket guards were posted around Montreal.

The most gallant achievement that yesterday's news furnish remains to be told. While the Indians of Chaguanaga were at public worship on the morning of November the 4th, an alarm was given that a party of rebels had surrounded the church, upon which they immediately turned out, and the Chief setting an example, which was promptly followed by all, raised the war whoop, and seized the rebel next him and wrested from him his musket. The others being panic struck, were made prisoners, to the number of 64, and were brought into town yesterday afternoon, in charge of a party of the Lachine Cavalry—After their commitment to goal they made some important disclosures of the plans of their leaders.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

New York, November 15.

The Great Western came upon us this morning, about 10 o'clock, in the dark fog, unannounced till she was near the wharves. She brings us dates to the 27th ult. Mr. Swartwout is not a passenger in her.

Earl Spencer is talked of as Earl Durham's successor. The French are strengthening their fleet off Mexico. Starvation is destroying large districts in the East Indies. The Liverpool steamer sailed on the 20th ult. with 51 passengers, among whom was John Van Buren. We feel some anxiety about her, as she was due here November 5. Things look equally bright for Russia and England. The British Ambassador to the Persian Court boasts that he has his way there now in spite of the Russians. Letters from Posen state that Russia was concentrating immense military forces in the interior, which could not be intended for Circassia.

Spain is yet the scene of all kinds of disorder. The King of France, it is stated, is alarmed, on account of the question of electoral reform among the National Guards. The Austrian government has offered to withdraw its troops from the Papal dominions, if the French will evacuate Ancona. Young Bonaparte was on his way to England. He had passed Calcutta.

The Canada war is about over, as despatches to the British Consul state to-day. The insurgents have been routed in Acadie. The hostages taken by them have been released, and Mr. Ellice and his family have arrived at Montreal.

The New York Delegation in Congress, is now ascertained, the fog having cleared away, will stand 21 Whigs, and 19 Van Buren men, all of whom, however, cannot be depended upon for the sub-Treasury. The Van Buren party will have three majority in the Senate, and Whigs having elected five Senators, and the Van Buren men three. The House will stand 82 Whigs, 46 V. B.

Abolitionism has lost the Whigs from six to eight members of Congress in this state. This influence is an important asset to be discussed by and by.



## HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 29.

We are authorized to announce Gen. THOMAS W. GRAVES, of Caswell, as a candidate for the office of Major General of the third division of North Carolina Militia, in place of Gen. Cotton, resigned. The Militia Officers attached to the 6th and 16th Brigades, to whom the election is committed, will please notice the above.

### Editorial Convention.

**Editorial matters.**—We continue, to day, our extracts from the journals of this State, respecting uniformity of charges. It will be seen that a majority have done those things which they ought not to have done; but their determination to "sin no more" is gratifying, and promises future consistency. All seem to be impressed with the necessity of another Convention, and there is nothing easier than to call one. Our good friend of the Recorder has but to say the word, and we think we can vouch for a general attendance of the members.

### Newbern Spectator.

[The sense of the Editorial corps has been very generally expressed in favor of another Convention; but it does not appear as clear that it will be generally attended. As, however, we have no direct means of dissipating this doubt, we propose that the Convention be held in the city of Raleigh on the second Wednesday in December next, and hope we shall have the pleasure of meeting there on that day many of our brethren.]

EDIT. REC.

### Internal Improvement Convention.

It has been suggested that a meeting of the citizens of Orange county be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the second Monday in December. It is expected that the Convention will be well attended; and from the high standing of some of the delegates, it is probable that the recommendations of the Convention will have an important bearing upon the system of Internal Improvement which the Legislature shall adopt. If so, are not the peculiar interests of Orange county of too much importance to go unrepresented?

**The Legislature of this State** assembled in the city of Raleigh on Monday last. In another column will be found the proceedings of the two first days, which we have copied from the Star. It will be seen that Col. Joyner has been elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Graham Speaker of the House of Commons, by strictly party votes—our own members, Messrs. Stockard, Sims and Trolinger voting against Mr. Graham. It is clear, therefore, that the Whigs have a majority in both Houses.

Those citizens of Orange county who are anxious to know what is going on in the world, and particularly what their public servants are doing at Raleigh and Washington City—(for our Legislature is now in session, and Congress will be in less than two weeks)—and who do not now take any newspaper, will find it convenient, and we hope agreeable, to call at our office during the ensuing Court-week, and subscribe for the Recorder for six months, or longer if they think proper; as we intend to give a complete summary of the proceedings both in our Legislature and in Congress. It may be also proper to suggest, that after the first day of January next, the western and northern and southern mails, will pass through this place daily; in consequence of which we shall possess facilities in procuring news equal to any other paper in the state, and shall endeavor always to enliven our columns with the latest intelligence.

It has been remarked as a circumstance not altogether unworthy of notice in a county containing a population of near 30,000 souls, that the jail of Orange, on the 10th instant, was without a tenant.

A wag at our shoulder, however, who is sometimes inclined to look on the dark side of things, cautions us not to be too boastful in this matter; if there are none in jail, it is not, he thinks, because there are none who deserve to be there.

**Mr. Bynum's Speech.**—The Milton Spectator of last week, contains what purports to be the speech of Mr. Bynum, delivered at the Yanceyville dinner on the 25th of September last. The speech occupied more than three hours in the delivery; but it is compressed into some eleven columns of the Spectator. Many

of the most objectionable passages are left out, and others greatly modified and softened; yet enough remains, we think, to satisfy our friend of the Standard that we did not very "grossly misrepresent" the character of the speech. As in duty bound, Mr. Bynum goes against banks, and all chartered institutions; and represents "bank-craft" and "priest-craft" as twin brothers, leagued to destroy the liberties of the country. In this, however, he follows only the general lead of his party; but he stops not here. Our colleges are represented as "nurseries of aristocracies;" our merchants, as dupes of knaves abroad, and deceivers of the people at home; and our towns and villages and cities, as filled with "dandies and cocknies, bank serfs and pensioners!" in a word, all classes who do not labor with their hands, are represented as the devourers of the substance of the "hard-working yeomanry and mechanics of the country." Altogether it is a speech worthy of a true disciple of the Fanny Wright school.

**Willful Misrepresentations.**—The editor of the Hillsborough Recorder has two statements in his paper of the 8th instant, which if not as willful misrepresentations, are at least quite untrue. In the first place, the Boston Courier remarks concerning the Boston paper, he knew this from the position in the paragraph was placed, though the credit was accidentally omitted. The matter which follows, "I, a late number of the Standard we find, &c." the editor verily our sentiments or those of our correspondents; but are the opinions of his party, fairly quoted by us. We think the Recorder must know that he is reflecting that no one of his readers will believe what he has stated, any more than himself. The editor of the Recorder is surely far from home; we cannot think he has so far forgotten himself as to pen the scandalous article which appears under the head of "all the honesty."

The editor of the Recorder is at home, and respects himself too much to make any "willful misrepresentations" himself, or to copy them from other papers, knowing them to be such. The drift and design of our article, which has called forth the above remarks from the Standard, were as plain as the English language could make them, and we are sure that not one of our subscribers possesses so much obtuseness of intellect as not to be able to perceive them. We cannot, therefore, force ourselves to believe, that so acute an observer as the editor of the Standard has so grossly misconceived what we intended to say; but consider him as having put forth this blustering verbiage as a shield to cover an inglorious retreat. The editor knows that the quotations at the close of our article were given only as samples to illustrate the fairness with which quotations had been made from the Boston Courier and other Whig papers; and from the speeches of Whig statesmen—perversions of which appear daily in certain prints in the country, and of which the Standard itself contains not a few. No one has been deceived by what we said, and the Standard must have forgot what was due to truth when he denominated ours a "scandalous article." We think he should have spared himself the chagrin which his ungenerous remarks must occasion after more mature reflection.

But the Standard says that we knew that the article concerning the Boston Courier was not original in his paper. We did not say that it was; but we found it there, and we knew that it was placed there with an intention to increase existing prejudices against the Whigs. We knew also that it contained a falsehood, which we felt it a duty to correct. We did correct it; and here is the front of our offending.

But admit that the article was not original in the Standard; is the propagation of it any the more justifiable? If I propagate scandal concerning my neighbor, am I to escape censure because I did not originate the falsehood? If the Standard did not know that the article contained a falsehood when he published it, has he since rectified the error by informing his readers that it was not the editor of the Boston Courier, but THEODORE SEDGWICK, the Van Buren candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, who was "willing to live and die in the faith of that honored and much abused (Hartford) Convention?" We think the Standard not long since said, somewhat boastfully, that "he never promulgates what he believes to be untrue, nor fails to correct an error." How does this agree with his conduct on the present occasion?

The course which the Standard has thought proper to pursue in relation to our article, is characterized throughout with a want of candor little less marked than that which has been pursued in relation to the article in the Courier. He knows our article was not intended to deceive, nor did it deceive any one; nor would the Standard have so represented it, if he could have found any other mode

of crawling out of the dilemma in which he was placed, short of exposing the imposition which he had been instrumental in propagating.

### STATE ELECTIONS.

**New York.** The election in this state has terminated in the choice of 21 Whig representatives in Congress, and 19 Loco Focos. From statements in the papers, it appears that six or eight Whig candidates lost their election in consequence of the opposition of the Abolitionists.

William H. Seward, Whig, has been elected Governor by a majority of more than 10,000 votes over his Van Buren competitor William L. Marcy.

In the state Senate, the Van Buren party will have three majority. Eight new Senators were elected, five of which were Whigs, and three Van Buren.

In the House of Representatives, the Whigs have 82 members, and the Van 46.

**Massachusetts.** In this state ten Whig members of Congress have been elected, and one Van Buren. The Whig Governor has been elected by a majority of ten or twelve thousand. The state Senate is Whig, as far as heard from; but in several districts there was no choice. The House, it is thought, will have 100 Whig majority.

**Delaware.** In this state, Mr. Robinson, the Van Buren candidate for Congress, has been elected. The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

**Rhode Island.** Nathan F. Dixon has been chosen by the Legislature of Rhode Island, as Senator in Congress from that state.

**Iowa.** Mr. Chapman, Whig, has been elected delegate to Congress from the territory of Iowa.

We regret to learn, from the last Knoxville Register, that the Hon. Hugh L. White has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. The cause is attributed to the present severe indisposition of Mrs. White, and to his own feeble health in consequence of an attack of the late prevailing epidemic.

**Beasties of the Sub-Treasury.**—Mr. Swartwout, late Collector of the customs in New York, is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of 1,200,000 dollars; and his securities entirely ruined. Mr. Swartwout is now in Europe.

**Dr. James G. Dickinson** resides seventy miles from this place. On Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M. he left home with a load of cotton in the railroad cars—reached town by 8 o'clock the same evening, and by 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, he had weighed, sold, and pocketed the cash for his cotton.

The usual time before the construction of the railroad, would have occupied a week.

Among the passengers in the Toronto, which arrived from London a day or two ago, was Christopher Hughes, esq., our Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Sweden, who, we understand, has obtained permission to make a short visit home. He is the bearer of despatches from our legation in London, with which he proceeded at once to Washington.

### N. York Express.

Several mad dogs have recently been killed in and near the town of Washington in this state; in consequence of which the commissioners passed an ordinance, directing their town sergeant to kill all dogs running at large without being effectually muzzled.

**Good News from Florida.**—A slip from the Savannah Georgian, of November 8th, gives some very late and highly gratifying intelligence, which has been received from gentlemen at Tampa Bay, whose authority is represented to be one of the highest value. He says:

"A number of Tallahassee and Seminole proper are here; from 170 to 200, in families. Among them is Eucheathio ko-Emathia, the prime minister of the Tallahassee, and the family of Echo Emathia, king of that band. Several minor chiefs are here, and a principal sub-chief of the Mickasukies, named Coosa-Tustenuggee, was recently in, and gave a very reasonable and favorable talk. He has since sent in a runner, to say, that by the full of this moon he will be in, with a number of his people, not to go out again. Sam Jones is very sick, and perhaps by this time dead, and with his people, on his way to this place, (Tampa.) He sent a runner to Coiza, (Alligators' step son,) to say that he would make a large fire down the bay when Coiza must go out and meet him, and then escort him in here. Should Jones come in, or die, the long agony is over.

The above is highly gratifying to General Taylor, and confirms all his favorable anticipations of the early settlement of this war. He has succeeded in shipping every one of the Apalachee Indians, (about 280—say 90 warriors;) and this is a most important point gained. It will have a very strong influence on the main point. Gen. Taylor's grand talk, according to all his arrangements, is to take place at Tampa Bay, on the 6th November.

## Legislature of N. Carolina.

### SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 19th, 1838.

At the hour of 3 o'clock, a quorum appeared, the Senate was called to order and the credentials of the members having been examined, the prescribed oaths were administered by Thos. Cobbs, Esq. Wake. After which Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that office, Louis D. Wilson, Esq. the Senator from Edgecombe. No other nomination being made, the Senate proceeded to vote, viva voce as follows:

For Wilson, Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Houlder, Edwards, Exum, John W. Williams, M'Diarmid, Bunting, Henry, Hill, J. Foy, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Rabun, Fox—20.

For Joyner, Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Mays, Taylor, Dockery, Melchor, Montgomery, Redding, Morehead, Moore, Ribelin, Holt, Franklin, Jones, Davidson, Carson—23.

Mr. Joyner having a majority of the votes was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Morehead and Spruill, from whence he made the following pertinent address:

*Gentlemen of the Senate:*  
I am deeply sensible of your kind partiality in having elected me to preside over your deliberations, and I tender to you my very sincere thanks for this distinguished manifestation of your confidence. Inexperience in the duties of the Chair, and unexpectedly called upon to discharge those duties, I feel that I shall need much of your kind indulgence, forbearance and support. It will be my sincere desire, as your presiding officer, and impartially towards every member of this body, and it will be most gratifying to my feelings to be able so to conduct the progress of our labors, it is to be expected that honest differences of opinion will arise; but I trust such differences of opinion will not be allowed to disturb the harmony and good feeling that should characterize our proceedings. I feel that a spirit of harmony and courtesy, not inconsistent with the most perfect freedom of opinion, is necessary to the proper discharge of our duties; and I shall foster such spirit with sincere good will, that our labors may be brought to a happy and speedy conclusion.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, Thomas G. Stone, Esq. of Franklin, was unanimously elected Principal Clerk of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Senate then proceeded to vote for Clerk Assistant. Gen. Cook, H. W. Miller and Asa Biggs, Esqrs. were put in nomination for the appointment. The Senate voted six times successively without a choice.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A quorum appearing, the House was called to order, the members produced their credentials, and were qualified—Johnston Busbee, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wake.

The House then, on motion, proceeded to election of Speaker. Mr. Bedford nominated M. Hoke, Esq. of Lincoln, and Mr. Rayner, nominated Wm. A. Graham, Esq. of Orange, for the appointment. The vote stood as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Graham are Messrs. Dunlap, Winston, W. A. Blount, M'Williams, Bond, Hill, Patton, Britton, Irwin, Carson, E. P. Miller, Bell, Guthrie, Clegg, Waddell, Paine, Smith, Hyman, Wadsworth, Beall, Brummell, Gilliam, Roberts, Jas. Williams, Lindsay, D. Thomas, Kenan, K. Rayner, Farrow, J. P. Caldwell, Young, McLaughlin, Ellington, Huggins, Syler, Harris, Pemberton, Wilson, Foreman, Gorham, Rush, Lane, McLain, G. Thomas, Crawford, H. C. Jones, Clement, J. T. Miller, Mills, Underwood, Matthews, Covington, Poyte, Boyden, Oglesby, McCreese, Guyther, Pettit, Pennington, Blalock, and Dock—61.

Those who voted for Mr. Hoke are Messrs. Nye, I. R. Rayner, Barksdale, Boyer, Gwynn, Walker, Hollingsworth, Reid, Perkins, Jarman, Sullivan, Bryan, Baker, Howerton, W. P. Williams, Stallings, Hester, Daniel, Wilcox, Tomlinson, Davis, Killian, Holland, Monday, G. W. Caldwell, Orr, Taylor, J. T. Miller, Larkins, Pollock, Trolinger, Stockard, Sims, R. Jones, Chambers, Brogden, S. A. Williams, Eaton, Mangum, Massey, Rand, Stafford, Sloan, Bedford, Braxwell, Cardwell, J. Blount, Tuton, and Barnes—49.

Mr. Graham having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected, and was accordingly conducted to the chair by Messrs. Rayner and Bedford, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the House in the following neat and appropriate address:

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I tender you my thanks for this mark of distinction. Without experience in the duties of the chair, I must needs speak in advance the generous indulgence of the House. If, however, by the diligent, faithful and impartial administration of those rules and forms of proceeding which you shall adopt for your government, any requital can be made for your kindness, no efforts on my part shall be spared. What those rules of proceeding shall be, is yet to be ascertained by your sanction—and to that subject I invite your attention. But all who are conversant with deliberative assemblies will readily admit, that written rules, and the best intended exertions of a presiding officer are of but little avail, for the preservation of decorum, unless a spirit of order pervades the House—and after all, greater reliance must be placed upon the mutual respect, the forbearance, and gentlemanly courtesy of members, than upon compulsory enactments.

This is the first time, gentlemen, in the history of our State, when a session of the General Assembly has not been held for a period of two years. If the occasion shall not demand of us double the ordinary quantum of labor, it at least requires redoubled zeal, fidelity, industry and vigilance over the public interests. Whatsoever of wisdom or knowledge may fall to the lot of each individual member, will be no more than requisite, to the fulfillment of his duties here. "To make us love our country, it ought to be lovely," and a heavy responsibility attaches to those interested with its Government, if they contribute not all that in them lies to its discharge those high duties, it is necessary that prejudice shall be cast aside, passion subdued, personal collision avoided, and our minds left free to the impulses of patriotism and reason—thus conducting our deliberations we may confidently hope that they will proceed with harmony, and result in benefit to that people to whom our highest loyalty and best services are due.

On motion, Chas. Manly, Esq. was

re-elected Chief Clerk, and Edmund B. Freeman, Esq. Assistant Clerk. Mr. Page, of Randolph, was elected principal door-keeper, and, after three unsuccessful ballots for assistant door-keeper, the House adjourned.

### SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

On motion of Mr. Dockery the Senate proceeded to vote again for Speaker as follows:

For Wilson, Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Houlder, Edwards, Exum, Williams of Person, M'Diarmid, Bunting, Hill, Foy of Onslow, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Rabun, Fox—20.

For Joyner, Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Mays, Taylor, Dockery, Melchor, Montgomery, Redding, Morehead, Moore, Ribelin, Holt, Franklin, Jones, Davidson, Carson—23.

Mr. Joyner having a majority of the votes was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Morehead and Spruill, from whence he made the following pertinent address:

*Gentlemen of the Senate:*

I am deeply sensible of your kind partiality in having elected me to preside over your deliberations, and I tender to you my very sincere thanks for this distinguished manifestation of your confidence. Inexperience in the duties of the Chair, and unexpectedly called upon to discharge those duties, I feel that I shall need much of your kind indulgence, forbearance and support. It will be my sincere desire, as your presiding officer, and impartially towards every member of this body, and it will be most gratifying to my feelings to be able so to conduct the progress of our labors, it is to be expected that honest differences of opinion will arise; but I trust such differences of opinion will not be allowed to disturb the harmony and good feeling that should characterize our proceedings. I feel that a spirit of harmony and courtesy, not inconsistent with the most perfect freedom of opinion, is necessary to the proper discharge of our duties; and I shall foster such spirit with sincere good will, that our labors may be brought to a happy and speedy conclusion.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, Thomas G. Stone, Esq. of Franklin, was unanimously elected Principal Clerk of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Senate then proceeded to vote for Clerk Assistant. Gen. Cook, H. W. Miller and Asa Biggs, Esqrs. were put in nomination for the appointment. The Senate voted six times successively without a choice.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceeded to vote again twice for assistant door keeper, when, on the second vote, Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Hillsborough, having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, a committee of five was appointed to prepare Rules of order for the Government of this House.

On motion of Mr. Gwynn, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the organization of this House, and of its readiness to proceed to the despatch of public business; and after the transaction of some other unimportant business, the House adjourned.

**The Cherokees.**—An emigrating party of about 1200 Cherokees passed through town on yesterday. We presume they have encamped near the city, though not advised of the spot.

We are requested to say that the Rev. Mr. Jones, an Indian missionary of the Baptist persuasion, and two or three Cherokee ministers will speak in the basement story of the Presbyterian Church to night at early candle light—the latter in their native tongue.—Nash. Whig.

### Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22 Thursday	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23 Friday	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24 Saturday	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
25 Sunday	28	29	30				
26 Monday							
27 Tuesday							
28 Wednesday							

### Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their Stock of GOODS to Chapel Hill—where, with the addition of a large supply from New York this Fall, they are enabled to offer to the public a large and well selected Stock of Goods, which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Those who wish to buy their goods at very low prices, are invited to call.

### CAVE & HOLLAND.

Chapel Hill, Nov. 20.

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call on J. C. Holland, at their old stand in Hillsborough, and make immediate settlement, as he wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of their Books, and the time allotted for that purpose will not admit of much delay.

### HUDSON M. CAVE.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

Hillsborough, Nov. 20.

### Notice.

A NOTE of hand for five dollars, drawn by John Barber in favor of Marcus Harris, has been left at this office. The owner can have it, on application, by paying for this advertisement.

November 7.

## Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber has recommenced the Tailoring Business, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Cave & Holland as a Dry Goods Store. The fashions will be regularly received, and his work will be executed in good taste and with despatch.

A steady and constant work will be given to a good Journeyman Tailor.

R. F. PLEASANTS.

November 14.

## Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a resolution for refunding to the subscriber the amount of the State Tax paid by him on insolvent jails, for the years 1835 and 1836.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Sheriff.

November 14.

## Notice.

THE FIRM of LATIMER & MEBANE is dissolved, and it is necessary to close the concern. We wish all those indebted, to call and settle their Notes and Accounts immediately with James MEBANE or William NELSON, who are authorized to settle the same. Indulgence cannot be given.

C. M. LATIMER.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

November 7.

## Five Cents Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, early this morning, a bound boy by the name of MORRIS SHARP. He is about 15 years old, and very small. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered.

SOLOMON FULLER.

November 8.

## Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Margaret Murdock, for certain purposes therein named, I proceed to sell, at public sale, for cash, on Friday the 30th of November instant, before the court house door in Hillsborough,

Two likely NEGROES, one man and one girl.

The above sale was formerly advertised to take place on the 7th of September last, at the residence of Mrs. Murdock, but was postponed by consent of parties.

SAMUEL KERR, Trustee.

November 14.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor than anticipated. And besides, no other materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the water. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETOR.

October 12.

## ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his accommodations will be good.

Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17.

THE North Carolina Standard, and Carolina Patriot, will publish the above six months, and forward their accounts to the proprietor for payment.

## Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date,

The Store House now occupied by Cave & Holland.

One other Lot, No. 33 Tryon street, with a Stable, adjoining the lot of George Burghwin, esq. opposite Mrs. Waters.

One other Lot, No. 51 Hazel street, opposite William Numan's.

The sale to take place before the Court House on Saturday the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock on the same day, I shall offer for sale, on the same terms, at the residence of Mr. Anderson, his

Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

For some under ten dollars cash will be expected. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, Trustee.

October 3.

## Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Joseph Armstrong and wife, Petition to sell Real Estate of Heirs at Law of Jonathan Wilson, deceased.

In pursuance to a decree made in the above petition, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of six and twelve months, about



### FILIAL DUTY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Grave not thy father as long as he liveth — SON OF SIN.

Thy father! Why, with locks of now  
Are thus his sacred temples clad?  
Why dreads he o'er his staff so low,  
With trembling hands and visage sad?  
Care hath his brow with wrinkles scar'd,  
His clustering ringlets shred away,  
And time with tyrant sceptre marr'd  
The glory of his manhood's sway.  
How oft that paleid hand hath led  
Thine infant footsteps, weak with fear;  
How gently bow'd that reverend head  
Thy childhood's broken tale to hear?  
And when those wayward feet have stray'd  
'Midst youthful follies rashly free,  
Those lips invoked at midnight shade  
The pardon of thy God for thee.  
If from his speech should dotage flow,  
Or eye or ear be dull or dead,  
Then, to his second childhood show  
That love that smooth'd thy cradle bed.  
Grieve not thy sire! for if his love  
Unblest or unrequited be,  
He, whom thou call'st thy Sire above,  
Will bend a judge's frown on thee.

### LETTER I.

The duty of all men to become rich.

MR. EDITOR:—Riches are blessings, which may promote our present and eternal welfare. And, therefore, men ought to procure them, and may lawfully enjoy them.

There are many who speak of riches, and their use, in a way injurious to the truth. Indeed, very few are able to enforce their doctrine by their practice, who speak of riches as of that which is not really valuable. For all who live, need the things of this life, which cannot be obtained without property, or its equivalent.

The desire to possess more property than is sufficient for our maintenance, is almost universal. It may be said to be a law of our nature. And it is so for very wise and benevolent purposes. From this common desire may it not be presumed that it is a duty to be rich? One thing is certain; no man can be obedient to God's will as revealed in the Bible, without, as a general result, becoming wealthy.

1. *It is the duty of all men to be diligent.* The command, "Six days shalt thou labor," is as positive, as "On the seventh day thou shalt do no work." Neither is optional. Both are imperative. *We must work, we must rest.* Paul says, "If any would not work, neither should he eat." 2 Thess. iii. 10. "If any provide not for his own, and especially for his own house, (or kindred,) he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." 1 Tim. v. 8.

2. *Slothfulness is condemned.* "Be not slothful in business." Rom. xii. 11. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise; which have no guide, nor overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in summer, and gathereth her food in harvest." Prov. vi. 6.

3. *Idleness is a great sin.* "Behold this was the iniquity of thy sister, pride, fullness of bread, and abundance of idleness was in her." Ezek. xvi. 49. It was wrong, iniquitous, to be idle, though rich, full of bread.

4. *Wastefulness is a sin.* The prodigal wasted his estate. "This was a part of his sin against heaven." Luke xv. 13. "He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster." Prov. xvi. 9. Of the wicked it is said, "Wasting and destruction are in their paths." Isaiah lix. 7.

5. *Prudence is a duty.* "He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it; and he that hath suretyship is sure." Prov. xi. 15.

Now if men attend to these duties, and they cannot neglect them without sin, they will, as the general result, become rich. God has said so. "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand; but the hand of the diligent maketh rich." Prov. x. 4. "The hand of the diligent beareth rule, but the slothful shall be under tribute." Prov. xii. 24. "The soul of the diligent shall be made fat." Prov. xiii. 4.

6. *God has promised riches as rewards.* "Blessed is the man that fears the Lord, that greatly delighteth in his commands;—riches and wealth shall be in his house." Ps. cxli. 12. "Abraham was made very rich in cattle, and silver, and gold." Gen. xiii. 2. "Jacob was very rich." God gave wealth to Solomon as a reward. 2 Chron. i. 12. He also blessed Job after his severe afflictions with astonishing wealth. Job xlii. 13.

Would God have given these rules, and required obedience to them; would he have made these promises and fulfilled them, so that it is almost impossible for men to do their duty without being rich, if it was a sin to be so? If, then, it be not a sin, if riches are blessings, it is not wrong to desire, to acquire, nor to enjoy them. It is not affirmed that this desire may not be carried to a sinful length. It often is. But in itself, it is certainly a duty. Nor is it said that providential circumstances may not make men poor; or that all poor men are disobedient to God. But, in the general, poverty is a sin; and it always is so when it proceeds from idleness, wastefulness, want of discretion, and of prudence in the management of our affairs.

Before proceeding with this subject, it is desirable to notice, and remove some erroneous views, which are entertained by some excellent men on the duty of alms giving; and on the enjoyment of the things of this life. This will be the subject of the next letter. G.

Persevere against discouragements.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Roade, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to reply or plead to issue, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk. Price adv. \$5 00 42-69

### List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Nancy Jones	K
Anderson Armstrong	Andrew Kirkland	Rev. W. W. Kone
B	Rev. H. G. Leigh	M
Robert Berry	Frederick Moize	Elizabeth M. Kerrall
H. M. Ballard	John R. Nixson	Andrew C. Murdoch
Mary Ballard	Messrs. Robt. McCulloch	Henderson Jackson
Thomas Burton	Barnabas Lashly Jr	N
Benjamin Browning	Riley Neal	P
Thomas Burroughs	Lofin K. Pratt & Mark Fickett	William Poakrum
C	William Clarke	Lorenz & Robt. Pender
Mrs. Isabella Craig	Mary Collins	James N. Patterson
Famaces Campbell	Elijah Couch	R
Van. Crabtree, sen	Dr. John Z. Davis	Edward Davis
Abraham H. Crabtree	John De Graffenreid	Thomas De Graffenreid
William C. Crump	Thomas De Graffenreid	Copland Riley
William Clinchy	Robert L. Edwards	John F. Edwards
William V. Clarke	John Fossat	Alexander Forrest
William Clarke	John Fossat	Alexander Forrest
Mary Collins	G	State of North Carolina
Elijah Couch	H	John S. Smith
Dr. John Z. Davis	I	William Trice, Jr.
Edward Davis	J	Abel Thomson
John De Graffenreid	K	Henry Trice
Thomas De Graffenreid	L	N. E. Thomas
Copland Riley	M	Harriet Terence
John F. Edwards	N	A. D. Duff Thomason
John Fossat	O	Rebecca Taylor
Alexander Forrest	P	Bartlett Thomas
G	State of North Carolina	W
John S. Smith	John S. Smith, or some connection	2 William H. Woods
H	William Trice, Jr.	Henderson Woods
I	Abel Thomson	Frederick Williams
J	Henry Trice	
K	N. E. Thomas	
L	Harriet Terence	
M	A. D. Duff Thomason	
N	Rebecca Taylor	
O	Bartlett Thomas	
P	2 William H. Woods	
Q	Henderson Woods	
R	Frederick Williams	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 1.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the inquiries which even audacious persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising, since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advanced in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenology has upon these sciences, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as new needed and a strong feeling of

this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on education, (physical, intellectual, and moral); on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology; and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for one prominent object giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which we suppose to militate against Phrenology, and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot on phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed; we must in every case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and anti-phrenological works; matters of interest and importance as they are found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our essays we pledge ourselves shall be bona fide such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts; indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

We encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists), to enrich the work with their contributions, to which for accepted matter, as liberal compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affects the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be also allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence a large subscription list will be a considerable portion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

### TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 1st of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$5 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE COPIES, or \$10 (current as above) for SEVEN COPIES sent to one address. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the American Phrenological Journal, care of A. Waldie.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal. September.

### Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies' Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 13. 29—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand, 50 Sacks of Salt, 20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles, 3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c., all of which they will sell on the best terms. July 13. 21—

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Junto Academy, formerly called Mount Pleasant. September 10. 75—

### Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Blankets for sale at this Office.

### Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW, IMPORTER.

No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.

AS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular. New York, July 31. 31—

### Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of **Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.**

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK. 18—

April 27.

### Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

### Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH. 99—

December 7.

### William Neal, & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 27,

North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel.

The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be paid in Glasses at the manufacturers' prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city. He will send on his bill by a merchant, who will purchase Glasses, and which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage. September 1. 35—

### BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without interruption, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

### Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the stages, must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M. 35—

September 24.

### THE Matchless Sanative,

An advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY.

Agent for the sale of the same.

N. B. A fresh supply received.

June 27. 26-3m

### Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Prattburg, Orange county, N. C., on the 6th inst. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a bond boy, sixteen years old, five feet six inches high, dark complexion blue eyes, and slow of speech. I hereby forswear all persons from harboring, trusting, or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks.

PAGE SHEPHERD.

October 17. 34-6m

### PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans; they are afraid to trust the people, and if they are in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

### SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

### A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

### CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

### PRINTS, PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

### Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets, Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only. May 8. 18—

### FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travelers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office. Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms. August 15. 32—

### Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN, Fayetteville.

Refer to Messrs. Cave & Howell, Hillsborough April 5. 63—

### WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

### External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetter, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS. 35—

September 8.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

&lt;